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PRECISION[SM] RESOLUTION TARGETS

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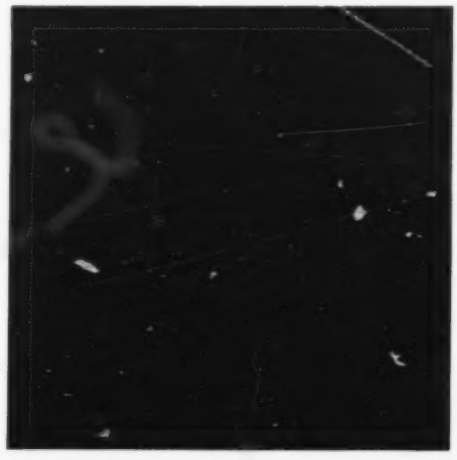

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United Nations S/2011/743

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2011

Original: English

Identical letters dated 29 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, on the very same day that the Security Council convenes for its biannual consultations on resolution 1701 (2006), terrorists in our region offered a clear reminder about the ongoing challenges in implementing this resolution on the ground. I write to draw your attention to a disturbing terrorist attack emanating from Lebanon, which poses a serious threat to regional stability and security.

Early this morning, around midnight local time, some four rockets were fired from Lebanon into northern Israel, exploding in the heart of Western Galilee, a densely populated area. The rockets landed in the middle of towns as men, women and children were fast asleep in their beds. They caused damage to numerous civilian buildings and ruptured a gas line, causing a fire to break out.

Using violence and provocation, extremists continue to try and take advantage of regional instability to advance their agendas. Israel holds the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese Armed Forces fully responsible for this attack, and expects them to take all necessary measures to prevent further acts of terrorism.

Today's attack highlights the serious danger posed by the presence of vast quantities of illegal arms in Lebanon, including south of the Litani River. The Hezbollah terrorist organization now possesses tens of thousands of missiles and rockets, in clear contravention of resolution 1701 (2006). Its arsenal continues to grow larger and more sophisticated. This is a direct result of joint and coordinated transfers of arms from Iran and Syria, which continue to flow unimpeded across the Syrian-Lebanese border.

While the United Nations and others in the international community are aware of the scope and magnitude of these arms transfers, enforcement of the existing arms embargo is insufficient.

Israel calls on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to immediately conduct a comprehensive investigation into today's attack. The Security Council and the international community have a duty to condemn this attack clearly and unequivocally, sending a clear message to the Government of Lebanon and all other parties in the region. All responsible members of the international community must act with a common purpose to fully enforce Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

11-61456 (E) 021211

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In response to this attack, Israel has exercised its right to self-defense and will continue to take all necessary measures to protect its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2011/744

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2011

Original: English

Gabon and Nigeria: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia and the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, in particular its resolutions 751 (1992), 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009), 1916 (2009), 1998 (2011), and 2002 (2011), and its statements of 18 May 2009 (S/PRST/2009/15), 9 July 2009 (S/PRST/2009/19), 12 June 2008 (S/PRST/2008/20),

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea, respectively, as well as that of all other States of the region,

Reiterating its full support for the Djibouti Peace Process and the Transitional Federal Charter which provide the framework for reaching a lasting political solution in Somalia, and welcoming the Kampala Accord of 9 June 2011 and the roadmap agreed on 6 September 2011,

Calling upon all States in the region to peacefully resolve their disputes and normalize their relations in order to lay the foundation for durable peace and lasting security in the Horn of Africa, and encouraging these States to provide the necessary cooperation to the African Union in its efforts to resolve these disputes,

Reiterating its grave concern about the border dispute between Eritrea and Djibouti and the importance of resolving it, calling upon Eritrea to pursue with Djibouti, in good faith, the scrupulous implementation of the 6 June 2010 Agreement, concluded under the auspices of Qatar, in order to resolve their border dispute and consolidate the normalization of their relations, and *welcoming* the mediation efforts of Qatar, the continued engagement of regional actors, the African Union, the United Nations,

Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations of 6 October 2011 (S/2011/617) which informs the Secretary General of the escape of two Djiboutian prisoners of war from an Eritrean prison, while *noting* that the Government of Fritrea has to this date denied detaining any Djiboutian prisoners of war,

Expressing grave concern at the findings of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group report of 18 July 2011 (S/2011/433), that Eritrea has continued to providing political, financial, training and logistical support to armed opposition groups,

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including Al-Shabaab, engaged in undermining peace, security and stability in Somalia and the region,

Condemning the planned terrorist attack of January 2011 to disrupt the African Union summit in Addis Ababa, as expressed by the findings of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group report,

Taking note of the Decision of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in January 2010 and the Communiqué of the AU Peace and Security Council held on 8 January 2010, welcoming the adoption, by the United Nations (UN) Security Council on 23 December 2009, of resolution 1907 (2009), which imposes sanctions on Eritrea, for, among other things, providing political, financial, and logistical support to armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and regional stability; stressing the need to pursue vigorously the effective implementation of Resolution 1907 (2009), and expressing its intention to apply targeted sanctions against individuals and entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 1907 (2009) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008),

Noting the decision by the 18th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), calling on the Security Council to take measures to ensure that Eritrea desists from its destabilization activities in the Horn of Africa,

Noting the letter from Eritrea (S/2011/652), containing a document responding to the report of Somali/Eritrea monitoring group,

Strongly condemning any acts by Eritrea that undermine peace, security and stability in the region and calling on all Member State to comply fully with the terms of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by subsequent resolutions,

Determining that Eritrea's failure to fully comply with resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and its actions undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and the Horn of Africa region as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the violations by Eritrea of Security Council resolutions 1907 (2009), 1862 (2009) and 1844 (2008) by providing continued support to armed opposition groups, including Al-Shabaab, engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and the region;

2. *Supports* the call by the African Union for Eritrea to resolve its border disputes with its neighbours and calls on the parties to peacefully resolve their disputes, normalize their relations and to promote durable peace and lasting security in the Horn of Africa, and encourages the parties to provide the necessary cooperation to the African Union in its efforts to resolve these disputes;

3. *Reiterates* that all member States, including Eritrea, shall comply fully with the terms of the arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992), as elaborated and amended by subsequent resolutions;

4. *Reiterates* that Eritrea shall fully comply with resolution 1907 (2009) without any further delay and stresses the obligation of all States to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 1907 (2009);

5. *Notes* Eritrea's withdrawal of its forces following the stationing of Qatari observers in the disputed areas along the border with Djibouti, *calls upon* Eritrea to engage constructively with Djibouti to resolve the border dispute, and *reaffirms* its intention to take further targeted measures against those who obstruct implementation of resolution 1862 (2009);

6. *Demands* that Eritrea shall make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 10 to 12 June, 2008 so that those concerned may ascertain the presence and condition of Djiboutian prisoners of war;

7. *Demands* Eritrea to cease all direct or indirect efforts to destabilize States, including through financial, military, intelligence and non-military assistance, such as the provision of training centres, camps and other similar facilities for armed groups, passports, living expenses, or travel facilitation;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular States of the region, in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo established by paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 1907 (2009), to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, in accordance with the National authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, all cargo bound to or from Eritrea, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo contains items the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by paragraphs 5 or 6 of resolution 1907 (2009), and recalls the obligations contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1907 (2009) with respect to the discovery of items prohibited by paragraphs 5 or 6 of resolution 1907 (2009) and paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) as elaborated and amended by subsequent resolutions;

9. *Expresses* its intention to apply targeted sanctions against individuals and entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 1907 (2009) and paragraph 1 of resolution 2002 (2011) and requests the Committee to review, as a matter of urgency, listing proposals from Member States;

10. *Condemns* the use of the "Diaspora tax" on Eritrean diaspora by the Eritrean Government to destabilize the Horn of Africa region or violate relevant resolutions, including 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009) and 1907 (2009), including for purposes such as procuring arms and related materiel for transfer to armed opposition groups or providing any services or financial transfers provided directly or indirectly to such groups, as outlined in the findings of the Somalia/Eritrea Monitoring Group in its 18 July 2011 report (S/2011/433), and *decides* that Eritrea shall cease these practices;

11. *Decides* that Eritrea shall cease using extortion, threats of violence, fraud and other illicit means to collect taxes outside of Eritrea from its nationals or other individuals of Eritrean descent, *decides* further that States shall undertake appropriate measures to hold accountable, consistent with international law, those individuals on their territory who are acting, officially or unofficially, on behalf of the Eritrean government or the PFDJ contrary to the prohibitions imposed in this paragraph and the laws of the States concerned, and *calls upon* States to take such action as may be appropriate consistent with their domestic law and international

relevant instruments, including the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to prevent such individuals from facilitating further violations;

12. *Expresses concern* at the potential use of the Eritrean mining sector as a financial source to destabilize the Horn of Africa region, as outlined in the Final Report of the Monitoring Group (S/2011/433), and *calls on* Eritrea to show transparency in its public finances, including through cooperation with the Monitoring Group, in order to demonstrate that the proceeds of these mining activities are not being used to violate relevant resolutions, including 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and this resolution;

13. *Decides* that States, in order to prevent funds derived from the mining sector of Eritrea contributing to violations of resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) or this resolution, shall undertake appropriate measures to promote the exercise of vigilance by their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are doing business in this sector in Eritrea including through the issuance of due diligence guidelines, and *requests* in this regard the Committee, with the assistance of the Monitoring Group, to draft guidelines for the optional use of Member States;

14. *Urges* all States to introduce due diligence guidelines to prevent the provision of financial services, including insurance or re-insurance, or the transfer to, through, or from their territory, or to or by their nationals or entities organized under their laws (including branches abroad), or persons or financial institutions in their territory, of any financial or other assets or resources if such services, assets or resources, including new investment in the extractives sector, would contribute to Eritrea's violation of relevant resolutions, including 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and this resolution;

15. *Calls upon* all States to report to the Security Council within 120 days on steps taken to implement the provisions of this resolution;

16. *Decides* to further expand the mandate of the Monitoring Group re-established by resolution 2002 (2011) to monitor and report on implementation of the measures imposed in this resolution and undertake the tasks outlined below:

(a) Assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 above, including by reporting any information on violations;

(b) Consider any information relevant to paragraph 6 above that should be brought to the attention of the Committee;

17. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Monitoring Group, including by supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 1844 (2008), resolution 1907 (2009) and this resolution, in particular incidents of non-compliance;

18. *Affirms* that it shall keep Eritrea's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to adjust the measures, including through their strengthening, modification or lifting, in light of Eritrea's compliance with the provisions of resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and this resolution;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within 180 days on Eritrea's compliance with the provisions of resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009) and this resolution;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2011/745

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 29 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

It has come to my attention that the delegation of Gabon intends to table the draft resolution on Eritrea for action tomorrow. I wish to stress that this draft resolution aims to impose severe economic hardship on the people of Eritrea. Once again, in all fairness and in the interest of the credibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, I appeal to you that Mr. Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea, be given an audience to address the Security Council before any action is taken on the draft resolution. The address of President Isaias Afwerki will certainly include the proposed sanction regime on Eritrea with a view to assisting the Security Council to play its crucial role in the achievement of peace and stability in our subregion.

As you would recall, the request to address the Security Council was made on 25 October 2011 (S/2011/663) with another follow-up letter dated 22 November 2011 (S/2011/729).

I would be most grateful if the present letter could be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Araya **Desta**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

11-61268 (E) 011211

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United Nations S/2011/746

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus

I. Introduction

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 21 May to 20 November and brings up to date, since the issuance of my report (S/2011/332) on 31 May 2011, the record of activities carried out by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1986 (2011). Following my assessment report dated 8 August 2011 on the status of the negotiations in Cyprus (S/2011/498), my Special Adviser, Alexander Downer, briefed the Security Council on 7 September and 4 November on the state of play in the settlement negotiations.

2. As at 31 October, the strength of the military component stood at 856 for all ranks and the strength of the police component stood at 66 (see annex).

II. Mission of good offices

3. Since July 2011, some progress has been made in reaching convergence on core issues. When I met with the Greek Cypriot leader, Demetris Christofias, and the Turkish Cypriot leader, Derviş Eroğlu, on 7 July in Geneva, they agreed to an intensified phase and an enhanced United Nations role. Since July, the leaders have intensified their exchanges, meeting a total of 19 times, and focused on core issues. During that period, considerable advances were made in the areas of the economy, European Union matters and internal aspects of security, while much less progress was made on property, territory and citizenship matters.

4. I invited both leaders to join me in Greentree, New York, on 30 and 31 October, to assess the results of the negotiations since the July meeting and to determine how close the sides were to reaching a solution. During that meeting, the sides concentrated their discussions on outstanding core issues in the negotiations, in particular in the areas of governance and power-sharing, property, territory and citizenship. At Greentree, some encouraging progress was made, but much remains to be done to reach full convergence on those issues. Both leaders affirmed to me their belief that a settlement is possible and within reach. Their stated conviction has led me to ask the leaders to meet again in a similar format in Greentree in January 2012. It is my expectation that all internal aspects of a settlement will have been

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resolved by then so that we can move to a multilateral conference shortly thereafter. I will submit a separate report to the Security Council on my mission of good offices after my next meeting with the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders in January 2012.

III. Activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

5. UNFICYP aims first and foremost to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and to contribute to the maintenance of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Its mandate requires reconciling, as far as possible, security considerations and the maintenance of the military status quo while allowing Cypriots who live and work in the buffer zone to pursue civilian activities and enjoy full and productive lives. Such an approach, when successful, builds confidence between the communities, and contributes to the overall United Nations effort in support of the peace process.

A. Prevention of a recurrence of fighting and the maintenance of the military status quo

6. UNFICYP has continued to maintain the integrity and stability of the buffer zone during the reporting period. There has been a decrease in the total number of military violations committed in the buffer zone during the reporting period. Cooperation between UNFICYP and the two opposing forces remains good, reflecting a positive working relationship with the respective chains of command.

7. The opposing forces refrained from conducting major exercises during the reporting period. In line with practice since 2008, both the National Guard and the Turkish Forces announced the cancellation of their annual exercises, "Nikiforos" and "Toros", respectively. At the same time, occasional low-level activities by the opposing forces continued, such as the ongoing illumination by the Turkish Forces of the buffer zone around the Kokkina/Erenköy pocket and also as a result of ill-discipline where the opposing forces are deployed in close proximity to each other.

8. The mission has continued to seek to further reduce tension and violations in the buffer zone through the implementation of military confidence-building measures, such as the unmanning and/or closing of observation posts in areas where opposing forces are in close proximity to each other. There has, however, been no progress on such measures during the reporting period. While the National Guard has, in the past, worked with UNFICYP on assessing the proposals, concrete steps on the part of the Turkish Forces/Turkish Cypriot Security Forces are still expected.

9. Challenges to the authority of UNFICYP in the buffer zone by the civilian population are a growing preoccupation for the mission. In particular, unauthorized farming and hunting activities, including discharge of weapons, close to the opposing forces and United Nations patrols, risk compromising the stability of the buffer zone. Responding to and preventing these activities in the buffer zone has increasingly absorbed the effort of the military component of UNFICYP during the reporting period. UNFICYP has worked closely with the authorities of both sides to resolve such issues.

10. Previously reported military positions established by the two opposing forces in the Dherinia area that violate the status quo remain in place. The Turkish Forces

retain the checkpoint in the Louroujina pocket; they also continue to conduct regular inspections of the liaison post at Strovilia which is repeatedly overmanned in violation of the military status quo. The United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for the status quo in Varosha.

11. On 11 July, an explosion occurred at the Evangelos Florakis naval base in Zygi in southern Cyprus, which resulted in 13 deaths, including the commander of the naval base, and many injured. It caused extensive damage to the largest power plant on the island, causing widespread power shortages. In the aftermath of the tragedy, the Turkish Cypriot authorities offered to supply electricity across the buffer zone to help to cover the shortfall which resulted from the damage to the power plant. This offer was accepted, leading to an agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Chambers of Commerce and transmission of electricity to the south from mid-July.

12. During the reporting period, there has been an increase in tension in connection with developments around the island. In September, exploratory drilling for hydrocarbons began off the southern coast of the island in the exclusive economic zone of Cyprus. This was strongly opposed by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey, which considered that such actions prejudged the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community in the exploitation of natural resources on and around the island.

B. Demining

13. During the reporting period, the sides continued to withhold access to the four remaining mined areas in the buffer zone, namely, one located south of Varosha under the control of the Turkish Forces and three in the Louroujina pocket under the control of the National Guard. At the same time, no agreement has been reached with the Turkish Forces or the National Guard to extend demining to areas outside the buffer zone. Until agreement is reached on access to the remaining minefields in the buffer zone or extension of demining to areas outside the buffer zone, the mine-clearance operation will have to remain suspended.

C. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

14. Civilian activities in the buffer zone, including farming, housing construction and commercial ventures benefiting the two communities, have continued steadily during the reporting period. UNFICYP has also routinely facilitated the provision of basic services and the maintenance of essential infrastructure in the buffer zone, such as roads, waterways and electricity supply. During the reporting period, UNFICYP authorized 28 civilian projects out of 32 applications received.

15. Civilian activities and presence in the buffer zone reflect a sense of increased security as Cypriots try to pursue normal lives. At the same time, they often cause incidents, including passive resistance and occasional belligerence, contesting, and often disregarding, UNFICYP procedures. In such cases, the support and cooperation of the local authorities with UNFICYP is critical, and the mission has urged the relevant authorities on both sides to provide their fullest support, including in prompt addressing by the courts of new and long-standing cases of assault on UNFICYP personnel and damage to United Nations property.

16. UNFICYP also continued to address the day-to-day issues related to the Greek Cypriots and Maronites residing in the north and Turkish Cypriots residing in the south. UNFICYP continued to deliver, on a weekly basis, humanitarian assistance to 351 Greek Cypriots and 126 Maronites in the north, and to help meet their health-care needs. The mission has encouraged both communities to develop a long-term care plan for this ageing population, including the provision of Greek-speaking doctors. UNFICYP also continued to facilitate the delivery of school textbooks and the appointment of teachers for the Greek Cypriot schools in Karpas peninsula. During the reporting period, the Turkish Cypriot authorities continued to review the requests for permanent residence submitted, through UNFICYP, by nine Maronite families and two Greek Cypriots.

17. In the south, UNFICYP continued to assist local authorities and community representatives in their efforts to provide welfare services, including housing, social support and medical care for the Turkish Cypriots in need. The mission also monitored and liaised with local educational authorities in order to meet the needs of Turkish Cypriots residing in the Limassol-Paphos area. There have been no new developments regarding the establishment of a Turkish-language primary school in Limassol.

18. UNFICYP also assisted in addressing the legal and humanitarian issues in connection with the imprisonment of nine Turkish Cypriots in the south and six Greek Cypriots in the north and temporary arrests of individuals on both sides. The mission conducted visits to detention facilities to ascertain the conditions and welfare of the individuals serving sentences in the other community. It also facilitated visits by family members and access to legal representation and interpretation. UNFICYP was also present during court hearings to ensure confidence in the judicial proceedings in the other community.

19. During the reporting period, UNFICYP facilitated 20 religious and commemorative events, involving some 6,000 individuals, which were held in or required crossing of the buffer zone. UNFICYP assisted in defusing the tensions which arose during the annual Turkish Cypriot pilgrimage to Hala Sultan Tekke in Larnaca in August. Owing to the lack of clear advance agreement on the procedures, only some of the Turkish Cypriots were able to cross the buffer zone. In protest, the Turkish Cypriots cancelled a follow-on visit to the same mosque. Conversely, the Greek Cypriots have protested at the lack of clarity and response from the Turkish Cypriot authorities to their requests for holding religious services in the north.

20. UNFICYP continued to support community initiatives that foster bi-communal cooperation and reconciliation. The mission facilitated more than 80 bi-communal events, with the participation of more than 3,000 people, in cooperation with international and local partners. The events were held at the Ledra Palace Hotel and other locations in the buffer zone and included regular meetings between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot political party leaders and representatives under the auspices of the Embassy of Slovakia, sporting events for youth from the two communities, and joint projects to repair and upgrade essential infrastructure in the buffer zone.

21. In addition, UNFICYP facilitated a variety of bi-communal projects implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its local partners by allowing access to certain areas in the buffer zone. UNFICYP is continuing to support a European Union-funded project implemented by the two

Nicosia municipalities for the stabilization of the buildings at the Ledra Street/Lokmaçı crossing. On the occasion of the International Day of Peace, UNDP organized a public viewing in the buffer zone of a short film, *The 9 o'clock News in 2030*. Produced by the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development, the film presented the business case for a settlement to the Cyprus problem.

22. UNFICYP continued its efforts to improve confidence between the two communities in Pyla, the only mixed village in the buffer zone. It facilitated regular meetings between local community representatives on issues of concern. Building on previous cooperation, the Turkish Cypriot community of Louroujina village and the Greek Cypriot community of Athienou launched an initiative to restore a medieval chapel in the buffer zone. UNFICYP will continue to support such initiatives aimed at promoting a shared Cypriot cultural heritage.

23. UNFICYP police continued to maintain and foster working relationships with their counterparts on both sides, including the assistance with and facilitation of a number of investigations by the respective police services. During the reporting period, there have been 11 reported cases of theft in the buffer zone, one case of threatening behaviour towards UNFICYP personnel, and three cases of criminal damage or vandalism.

24. Daily communication has helped to further enhance cooperation and to address operational difficulties within the buffer zone. The Joint Communications Room, where UNFICYP police have a permanent presence, has continued to function, complementing the existing police liaison between the sides. The two sides have demonstrated a willingness to cooperate and assist each other by exchanging information on cases involving abduction, apprehended persons, illegal drugs and stolen property.

25. The bi-communal Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters met four times during the reporting period under the facilitation of UNFICYP police. The sides agreed on a joint working plan for 2012, which includes joint seminars on domestic violence, drug abuse and traffic safety, as well as a bi-communal concert to increase awareness, especially among the youth, of the dangers posed by drug and alcohol abuse.

26. Despite the limited number of personnel, UNFICYP police continued to ensure escort for the regular convoys of Turkish Cypriot civilians and humanitarian supplies through the buffer zone to Kokkina/Erenköy, as part of the agreement reached between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders in October 2010.

27. UNFICYP also facilitated three meetings of the Committee on Crossings over the reporting period. While the meetings were held in a positive atmosphere, the parties have maintained their positions, and have not been able to reach agreement on new crossing points. The mission has facilitated site visits and engaged with the sides with a view to encouraging the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

28. During the period from 7 May to 22 October 2011, UNFICYP recorded almost 795,000 official crossings through the buffer zone. During the period from May to November 2011, goods worth approximately €871,579.00 crossed from the south to the north. The value of goods moving in the opposite direction rose sharply, to

approximately €20,874,875.44, owing to the provision of electricity to help cover shortfalls in the south.

29. Restrictions on United Nations staff members of Greek Cypriot origin seeking to undertake their duties in the north have remained.

IV. Committee on Missing Persons

30. During the reporting period, the Committee on Missing Persons continued to carry out its bi-communal project on the exhumation, identification and return of remains of missing persons. As at November 2011, the Committee's bi-communal teams of archaeologists have exhumed the remains of more than 800 individuals on both sides of the island, including some 20 during the reporting period. The remains of nearly 500 persons have undergone examination at the Committee's anthropological laboratory in the United Nations Protected Area in Nicosia. Following genetic analysis of 1,450 samples by a bi-communal team of scientists at the Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics, the remains of over 300 individuals have been returned to their respective families, including 28 during the reporting period. The Committee's access to military areas in the north has remained circumscribed.

V. Financial and administrative aspects

31. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/295, appropriated the amount of $56.5 million gross for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, inclusive of the voluntary contribution of one third of the net cost of the Force, equivalent to $18.0 million, from the Government of Cyprus and the voluntary contribution of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece. I invite other countries and organizations also to make voluntary contributions, with a view to reducing the portion of the cost of UNFICYP covered by assessed contributions.

32. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months, as recommended in paragraph 42 below, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount approved by the General Assembly.

33. As at 10 November 2011, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the special account for UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 to 10 November 2011 amounted to $22.1 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to $3,787.7 million.

34. Reimbursement of troop and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made only for the periods up to 31 March 2011 and 30 June 2010, respectively, owing to the delay in the receipt of assessed contributions.

VI. Observations

35. The decrease in the overall number of military violations and the cancellation, for the fourth consecutive time, of the annual exercises on both sides are welcome developments. In view of the recent maritime tensions around Cyprus, it is

important that the military status quo in the buffer zone is preserved. At the same time, the opposing forces should respond positively to the UNFICYP proposals on military confidence-building measures. It is also essential that the authority of UNFICYP in the buffer zone is respected by the local population and local authorities. Civilian activities in the buffer zone can contribute to the reconciliation process, if they are managed in a manner that fosters trust and cooperation. I therefore call on the respective authorities to provide their fullest support to UNFICYP in implementing its mandate.

36. Restrictions on the movement of locally employed United Nations personnel regrettably continue. Freedom of movement for all United Nations personnel is a matter of principle for the Organization and an operational requirement for UNFICYP. I call on the Turkish Cypriot authorities to respect that principle.

37. Both communities have continued to rely on UNFICYP assistance in addressing various issues affecting the everyday lives of the two communities. Civil society initiatives are vital for long-term reconciliation and communal harmony and merit the fullest support of the leadership of the two communities. UNFICYP has been instrumental in facilitating cooperation between the sides on criminal matters and I welcome the continuing cooperation between the sides in this area.

38. I remain of the view that the establishment of economic, social, cultural, sporting or similar ties and contacts will have a positive impact on the ongoing negotiations. Such contacts nurture a sentiment of trust between the communities and help to address the concerns of isolation expressed by the Turkish Cypriots. Further, greater economic and social parity between the sides will make an eventual reunification not only easier but also more likely. In the context of an internationally sanctioned peace process, efforts in the opposite direction can only be counterproductive.

39. I am pleased that the humanitarian work of the Committee on Missing Persons continues largely unhindered. I appeal to all parties to continue efforts to prevent the work of the Committee from being politicized. I once again urge all parties to be more accommodating in meeting the Committee's exhumation requirements throughout the island, including in areas in the north controlled by the military.

40. While there has been no demining activity during the reporting period, mined areas, both in and outside the buffer zone, remain on the island. I call upon the parties to facilitate, without delay, access to the remaining mined areas in and outside the buffer zone, in line with Security Council resolution 1986 (2011). The United Nations stands ready to assist the parties in their aspiration to achieve a mine-free Cyprus.

41. I also encourage the parties to continue efforts to achieve further progress with regard to crossings. The seven crossings established to date have greatly facilitated the movement of people between the two sides, making a tangible difference to the everyday lives of many Cypriots across the island. Progress on this front will help to improve the overall confidence between the communities. I urge the parties to seek, through pragmatic and results-oriented discussions, mutually beneficial agreements and increased social and economic interaction between the two communities.

42. UNFICYP continues to play an important role on the island in maintaining the calm and fostering bi-communal relations and trust. The mission maintains close collaboration with my mission of good offices, led by my Special Adviser, and other

United Nations actors on the island. I therefore recommend that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a period of six months, until 15 June 2012.

43. In line with Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1986 (2011), the Secretariat will remain engaged in contingency planning in relation to the settlement. The planning will continue to be guided by developments in the negotiations and the views of the parties on the possible role of the United Nations in this respect.

44. At the same time, I shall continually keep the operations of UNFICYP under close review, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and shall revert to the Council with recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the UNFICYP mandate, force levels and concept of operations as soon as warranted. As I informed the Council in my report dated 8 August 2011 (S/2011/498) regarding the broader assessment of the United Nations presence in Cyprus, internal discussions continue as to the potential scope and timing of such an exercise.

45. In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to my Special Representative and Chief of Mission, Lisa M. Buttenheim, to the Force Commander, Major General Chao Liu, and to the men and women serving in UNFICYP for the efficiency and commitment with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

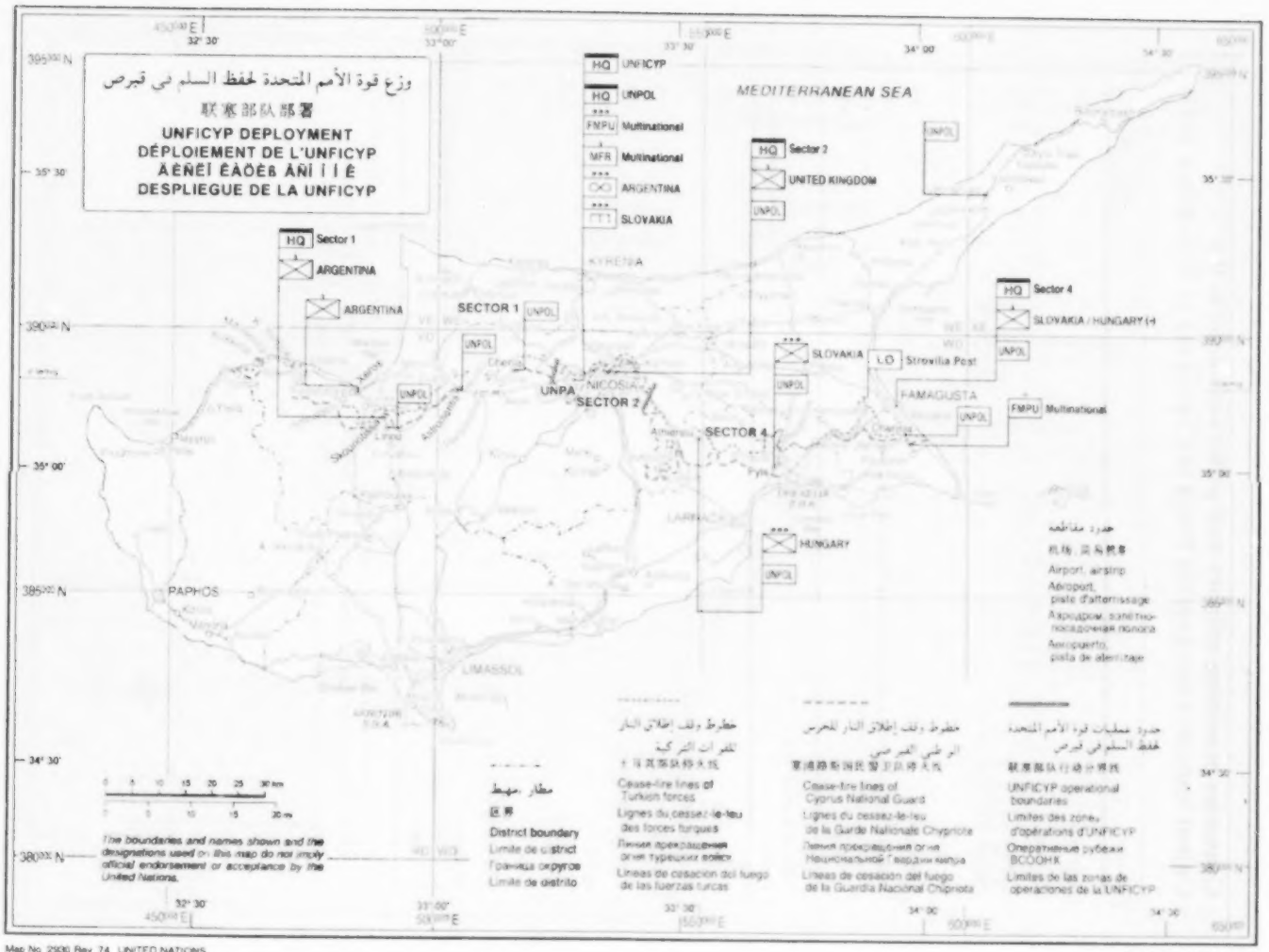
Annex

Countries providing military and police personnel to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (as at 31 October 2011)

Country	*Military personnel*
Argentina[a]	265
Austria	4
Canada	1
China[b]	2
Hungary	77
Slovakia[c]	159
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	271
Total	**856**

Country	*United Nations police*
Australia	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8
Croatia	4
El Salvador	3
India	6
Ireland	18
Italy	4
Montenegro	3
Ukraine	6
Total	**66**

[a] The Argentinean contingent includes soldiers from Brazil (1), Chile (15) and Paraguay (14).
[b] China is using one vacant Canadian and one British post at UNFICYP headquarters.
[c] The Slovakian contingent includes soldiers from Croatia (2) and Serbia (45).



Map No. 2930 Rev. 74 UNITED NATIONS
Nov 2011

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2011/746/Corr.1

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus

Corrigendum

Annex, column headed "Military personnel"

The entry for Argentina *should read* 295

The entry for Slovakia *should read* 206

11-62568 (E) 061211

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United Nations S/2011/747

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2011

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 November 2011 (S/2011/730), concerning the inter-mission cooperation arrangements between the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in view of the upcoming legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. In your letter, you sought the approval of the Security Council for the arrangements described therein. I further have the honour to confirm that the Security Council grants such approval.

Your letter specifically addresses the following:

(i) That the Security Council authorize a temporary redeployment of the three Mi-24 armed helicopters and the two military utility helicopters, with the required 60 personnel, from UNMIL to UNOCI, to be operational in Côte d'Ivoire as of 4 December and up to 31 December 2011 in order to enhance the capacity of UNOCI to meet the necessary requirements during the upcoming electoral period;

(ii) That the Security Council authorize a temporary transfer from UNMIL to UNOCI of one infantry company, comprising 150 personnel, to be operational in Côte d'Ivoire as of 4 December and up to 31 December 2011, in order to reinforce UNOCI troops in western Côte d'Ivoire; and

(iii) That the Security Council authorize a temporary transfer from UNMIL to UNOCI of three formed police unit platoons with supporting elements, comprising 100 personnel, to be operational in Côte d'Ivoire as of 4 December and up to 31 December 2011, in order to reinforce UNOCI in Abidjan.

The Security Council recalls that in its resolution 1609 (2005), the Council authorized the temporary redeployment of military and police personnel between UNMIL and UNOCI, subject to certain conditions, including the agreement of troop-contributing countries and, where relevant, the governments concerned. In its resolution 2008 (2011), the Security Council reaffirmed that arrangement, called on troop-contributing countries to support the efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard and reaffirmed the need for UNMIL and UNOCI to regularly coordinate their strategies and operations to contribute to subregional security.

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The Security Council notes that, in your letter, you indicated that you are in the process of seeking the consent of the concerned troop- and police-contributing countries for the temporary redeployment and transfers you have recommended. Consistent with the Security Council's previous decisions and in order to provide support for the upcoming legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire, the Security Council concurs with the temporary redeployment of the personnel and assets described above, so long as you receive agreement from troop- and police-contributors and other relevant governments.

Finally, the Security Council recalls the letter of its President dated 27 September 2011 (S/2011/594), in response to your letter dated 15 September 2011 (S/2011/577), by which the Council noted your recommendation that options be kept open for the possible use of military helicopters from UNMIL to address security challenges in Côte d'Ivoire, including Abidjan, if provided with appropriate information, including the scope and duration of this temporary redeployment, as required by resolution 1609 (2005).

(*Signed*) José Filipe **Moraes Cabral**
President of the Security Council

United Nations S/2011/748

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2011

I. Introduction

1. The present report gives an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) during the past six months pursuant to the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended in subsequent resolutions, most recently through resolution 1994 (2011).

II. Situation in the area and activities of the Force

2. During the period under review, the ceasefire in the Israel-Syrian Arab Republic sector was maintained and the UNDOF area of operation remained generally quiet. However, during the period anti-Government demonstrations occurred again in several villages in the area of limitation on the Syrian (Bravo) side. UNDOF supervised the area of separation by means of fixed positions and patrols to ensure that military forces of either party were excluded from it. UNDOF also carried out fortnightly inspections of equipment and force levels in the areas of limitation. Liaison officers from the party concerned accompanied the inspection teams. As in the past, both sides denied inspection teams access to some of their positions and imposed restrictions on the Force's freedom of movement. Beyond such routine and temporary restrictions, Observer Group Golan teams continued to encounter restrictions of movement in the southern and central part of the area of limitation on the Bravo side, where Syrian authorities denied access, largely in the vicinities of As Sharajah, Harra, Jaseem, Kanakir, Namir, Nawa and Tasil, ostensibly for reasons of safety and security of the military observers.

3. UNDOF finalized its investigations into the events of 15 May and 5 June, when demonstrations in the UNDOF area of operation commemorating the anniversaries of Al-Nakba and An-Naksa resulted in civilian casualties and put the long-held ceasefire in jeopardy. Both sides cooperated in the investigations. The findings and conclusions of the investigations were in line with the preliminary details on the events that were presented in my previous report on UNDOF (S/2011/359). Following the events of 15 May and 5 June, UNDOF enhanced and strengthened its force protection measures, including through the fortification of its

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positions, to ensure that it had the operational capability to mitigate risks in the future.

4. UNDOF continued to adapt its operational posture to the ongoing Israel Defense Forces (IDF) training activities in the area of limitation on the Alpha side and Syrian civilian development growth in proximity to the ceasefire line in the area of separation. New defensive positions were constructed in the areas of limitation on the Alpha and Bravo sides. Both sides maintained existing defensive positions in the respective areas of limitation. Israeli national customs officials continued to operate periodically at the IDF post at the UNDOF crossing gate between the Israeli-occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

5. The Force continued to assist the International Committee of the Red Cross with the passage of persons through the area of separation. During the past six months, UNDOF assisted in the crossing of 1,071 pilgrims and 392 students and in 8 humanitarian crossings. UNDOF, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross, facilitated the release of two Syrian civilians who had been apprehended and detained by IDF on the Alpha side after allegedly crossing the Alpha line. In addition, UNDOF provided medical treatment to 80 civilians.

6. In the area of operation, especially in the vicinity of the ceasefire line in the area of separation, mines continued to pose a threat to UNDOF personnel and local inhabitants. Owing to the long-term presence of the mines and the deterioration of their detonation systems, the threat has increased. With enhanced mine clearing and detection capacity, UNDOF continued to carry out mine clearance. Coordination with other agencies is continuing in an effort to assist in increasing the level of mine awareness among the civilian population, in particular among children, as well as exploring ways to assist those who have been injured in mine accidents.

7. The UNDOF Force Commander and his staff maintained close contact with the military authorities of Israel and of the Syrian Arab Republic. Both sides generally cooperated with the Force in the execution of its tasks.

8. In view of the population growth and multiple construction developments in the areas of separation and limitation, the expansion of agricultural and cattle-grazing areas and an overall increase in civilian activities, the UNDOF civil affairs capacity, composed of a Civil Affairs Officer and Observer Group Golan, continued its efforts to liaise with local authorities and engage with local civilians to explain the mission's mandate and activities.

9. As at 11 November 2011, UNDOF comprised 1,043 troops from Austria (380), the Philippines (342), India (192), Croatia (95), Japan (31) and Canada (3). A total of 15 personnel are employed by Japan as a national support element. In addition, 76 military observers from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted the Force in carrying out its tasks.

10. Further to the request in Security Council resolution 1994 (2011), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and UNDOF undertook a joint assessment of the operational capacity of UNDOF, to ensure that the Force was most appropriately configured to fulfil its mandated tasks. The assessment, which has been completed, should be seen in the light of the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 August 2009 (S/PRST/2009/24), in which the Council stressed the need to regularly assess the strength, mandate and composition of peacekeeping operations with a view to

making the necessary adjustments where appropriate, according to progress achieved or changing circumstances on the ground.

11. The methodology employed for the assessment included an analysis, at the desk level and in the field, of the Force's operational capacity in the light of current and foreseen challenges to the implementation of the UNDOF mandate. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations held expert-level (political and military) briefings for Security Council members and meetings with troop-contributing countries on the assessment. The Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic were informed of the review process. A United Nations Headquarters team visited UNDOF from 16 to 22 October to carry out a joint assessment with the mission of the Force's operational capacity. The conclusions were finalized by the Headquarters team and UNDOF.

12. The assessment team found that UNDOF was adequately configured and appropriately deployed to fulfil its mandated tasks, and concluded that there was no need for structural or operational changes. The assessment did, however, help to identify areas in which adjustments would enhance the mission's capacity to operate and the need to enhance the Force's mobility, observation and communication equipment and infrastructure in order to maintain the required operational and security capacity. In that regard, a rehabilitation programme recently launched by UNDOF to maintain and upgrade Force equipment and infrastructure was fully endorsed in the assessment.

13. UNDOF continues to be up-to-date and thorough in the conduct of contingency planning for various scenarios relating to the operational environment. The assessment team found that UNDOF was making adequate short- and medium-term preparations consistent with United Nations Headquarters policies pertaining to information analysis and the safety and security of personnel and assets.

14. It was also found that, on the whole, both sides have continued to support UNDOF in the implementation of its mandate but that, notwithstanding this cooperation, evolving conditions in the region could have an impact on the functioning of the Force in the medium to long term. The imperative for the parties to uphold the letter and the spirit of the Agreement on Disengagement between Syrian and Israeli Forces of May 1974 and to maintain full support for UNDOF was underscored. Such support should extend to facilitating the delivery of all necessary resources to the mission.

III. Financial aspects

15. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/302, appropriated the amount of $50.5 million for the maintenance of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Therefore, should the Security Council approve my recommendation set out in paragraph 21 below with respect to the extension of the mandate of UNDOF, the cost of maintaining the Force during the extension period would be limited to the resources approved by the Assembly.

16. As at 9 November 2011, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNDOF amounted to $25.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to $3,787.7 million.

17. Reimbursement of troop- and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the periods up to 31 August 2011 and 30 June 2011, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

IV. Implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973)

18. The Security Council, when deciding in its resolution 1994 (2011) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 31 December 2011, also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973), and requested me to submit, at the end of the period, a report on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, in particular the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement resolution 338 (1973), was dealt with in my report on the situation in the Middle East (A/66/338) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 65/17, entitled "Jerusalem", and 65/18, entitled "The Syrian Golan".

V. Observations

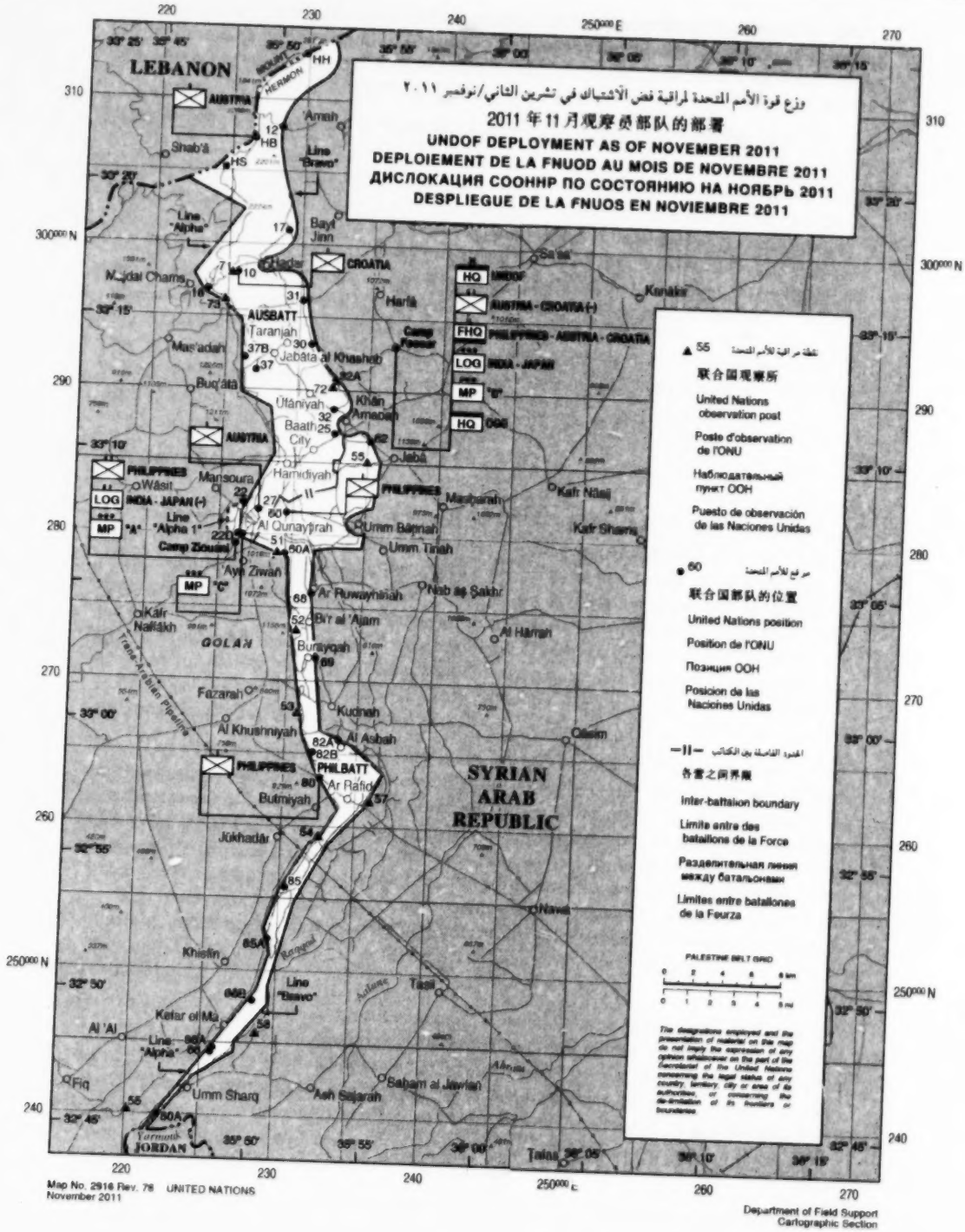
19. The situation in the Israel-Syrian Arab Republic sector remained generally quiet during the reporting period. UNDOF, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire called for by the Security Council and the agreement on disengagement between Syrian and Israeli forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions, with the cooperation of the parties. However, I am concerned by the continued restrictions of movement on Observer Group Golan teams in the areas of limitation by both parties, particularly on the Bravo side. The unimpeded freedom of movement of UNDOF and Observer Group Golan is imperative in carrying out the mission's mandated tasks.

20. The situation in the Middle East is tense and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973). Since the discontinuation in December 2008 of indirect peace talks, there have been no negotiations between the parties. I encourage the parties to resume, as soon as possible, peace negotiations aimed at a comprehensive peace in accordance with the Madrid Conference terms of reference for peace and relevant Security Council resolutions.

21. Under the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 30 June 2012. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to the proposed extension. The Government of Israel also has expressed its agreement. It is hoped that both sides will make efforts to ease the limitations on the mobility of the Force and facilitate the movement of its supplies.

22. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Major General Natalio Ecarma III and the military and civilian personnel serving with UNDOF and

UNTSO. They have performed with efficiency and commitment the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those which provide the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force.


وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١١
2011 年 11 月观察员部队的部署
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 2011
DEPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 2011
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА НОЯБРЬ 2011
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN NOVIEMBRE 2011
LEBANON
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
JORDAN
GOLAN
AUSTRIA
CROATIA
PHILIPPINES
AUSBATT
PHILBATT
HQ UNDOF
AUSTRIA - CROATIA (-)
FHQ PHILIPPINES - AUSTRIA - CROATIA
LOG INDIA - JAPAN (-)
MP "A"
MP "B"
MP "C"
HQ GOC
Camp Faouar
Camp Ziouani
Line "Alpha"
Line "Alpha 1"
Line "Bravo"
Trans-Arabian Pipeline
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Наблюдательный пункт ООН
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Позиция ООН
Posicion de las Naciones Unidas
Inter-battalion boundary
Limite entre des bataillons de la Force
Разделительная линия между батальонами
Limites entre batallones de la Fuerza
联合国观察所
联合国部队的位置
各营之间界限
PALESTINE BELT GRID
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
Map No. 2916 Rev. 78 UNITED NATIONS
November 2011
Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2011/749

Security Council

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5 October 2011

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 4 October 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations stating that Mr. Adi Durmić and Ms. Aida Hodžić have been appointed alternate representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations A/66/579–S/2011/750

General Assembly
Security Council

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1 December 2011

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 120
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 30 November 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to your request contained in your note dated 12 January 2011 concerning General Assembly resolution 65/30 of 6 December 2010, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", I have the honour to inform you of the following in regard to the recent incident involving the premises of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran:

1. On Tuesday, 29 November 2011, at approximately 2 p.m., a group of around 400 students gathered in front of the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Tehran in a peaceful protest against the British Government's policies vis-à-vis the Iranian nation. At around 4 p.m., the protest went out of control after a few protesters tried to break the security line and enter the premises. Despite all preventive measures taken by the Police, unfortunately a group of protesters stormed the premises of the Embassy and caused damage to the building and properties therein. The premises were evacuated later on with the deployment of additional anti-riot police forces and after direct involvement of the highest-ranking police officials, including the Chief Commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Law Enforcement Forces (Police) and Tehran's Police Chief.

2. At approximately the same time, a group of 60 to 70 gathered outside the United Kingdom Embassy's residential compound in Tehran. A number of protesters entered the compound after a fierce clash with the security guards and caused damage to the property.

3. The Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its regret over these incidents and reaffirms its full commitment under relevant international instruments to take all appropriate measures to protect the premises of diplomatic missions against intrusion or damage and to prevent any attack on the person of the staff members of the missions. Measures have already been taken by the judicial authorities to thoroughly investigate the incidents and identify the culprits.

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It would be appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 120, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad **Khazaee**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative